Appendix 1, changes to the specification indicated with brackets and underlining:

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MAGNET COIL, METHOD FOR PRODUCING A MAGNET COIL, MAGNET VALVE, AND FUEL PUMP EMPLOYING THE MAGNET VALVE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a 35 USC 371 application of PCT/DE 00/04588 filed on December 22, 2000.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[Prior Art] Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a magnet coil with a winding, which is received in a magnet pot. The invention also relates to a method for producing a magnet coil, and to a magnet valve and a fuel pump.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

In German Patent Disclosure DE 197 14 812 A1, a conventional magnet coil is described. The conventional magnet coil is formed by a winding wire, which is wound onto a winding carrier. Such a magnet coil is used, among other places, in magnet valves that are used in fuel pumps of internal combustion engines for controlling the pumping quantity and the course of pumping. In operation, the magnet valves are bathed at least in part by fuel subjected to high pressure. To prevent contact with the fuel, it is necessary to encapsulate the magnet coil.

Especially in common rail or unit fuel injector systems, magnet valves with extremely short switching times are needed. Because of the switching times, the magnet coil warms up during operation. The thermal stress on the magnet coil in operation is undesired.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the invention is to furnish a magnet coil, a method for producing a magnet coil, a magnet valve and a

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fuel pump, incorporating the magnet valve, in which the thermal coupling of the winding of the magnet coil to its surroundings is improved.

In a magnet coil having a winding that is received in a magnet pot, this object is attained in that the winding is formed of a wire, in particular baked enamel wire, which is provided with a coating that causes the winding to hold together. The intrinsically stable winding offers the advantage that a separate winding carrier can be dispensed with. This advantageously reduces the installation space required for the magnet coil.

One particular [type of] embodiment of the magnet coil of the invention is characterized in that the winding is disposed in a toroidal cup. The toroidal cup serves on the one hand to pre-mount the winding, and on the other, the toroidal cup

forms a protective sleeve for the winding when the winding, in the installed state, is not entirely surrounded by the magnet pot.

A further particular [type of] embodiment of the magnet coil of the invention is characterized in that two encompassing chamfers are embodied in the interior of the magnet pot. The chamfers in the magnet pot serve to achieve reliable sealing between the toroidal cup and the magnet pot. Instead of the chamfer, corresponding bumps on the magnet pot can also be provided.

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A further particular [type of] embodiment of the magnet coil of the invention is characterized in that a tubular plastic part is mounted on the magnet pot. The tubular plastic part serves to lead the winding wire out of the magnet pot. In addition, the tubular plastic part can be used as a tool for inserting and orienting the winding. Furthermore, the winding with the tubular plastic part can be fixed with potting composition in the magnet pot in the potting process.

The aforementioned object is attained in a method for producing a magnet coil as described above in that the winding is inserted into the magnet pot and potted with a low-viscosity potting material. A very compact magnet coil is created by the method of the invention. The spacings between the winding and the magnet pot can be dimensioned much shorter than in conventional magnet coils produced by spray-coating with plastic. Expressed in numbers, this means economies of several millimeters of wall thickness. This offers the advantage that the power loss

of the magnet coil that occurs in operation, in the form of heat, can be better dissipated. In potting of the magnet coil, all the interstices in the winding are filled with potting composition. In this way the winding is impregnated with potting composition, as it were. This leads to a marked [improved] improvement in the mechanical stability and thermal conductivity of the winding. Furthermore, the potting composition assures that no fluid can penetrate into the winding.

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An especially advantageous effect is attained if a magnet coil as described above is built into a magnet valve for controlling the pumping quantity and course of pumping of a fuel pump.

<u>BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS</u>

Further advantages, characteristics and details of the invention will become apparent from the ensuing description, [in which two exemplary embodiments of the invention are described in detail, in conjunction with the drawing. The characteristics recited in the claims and mentioned in the description can each be essential to the invention individually or in arbitrary combination.] <u>taken with the drawings, in which:</u>

[Drawings]

[Shown in the drawing are:]

Fig. 1[,] shows a first embodiment of a magnet coil of the invention in longitudinal section;

Fig. 2[,] shows a second embodiment of a magnet coil of the invention in longitudinal section; and

Fig. 3[,] is an enlarged view of the detail X of Fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In Fig. 1, a magnet pot 1 is seen in longitudinal section[. The magnet pot 1] and has the form of a circular cylindrical disk, with a central bore 2. An annular chamber 3

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is recessed out of the magnet pot 1 and serves to receive a winding 4 of copper wire. A tapering tube 5 protrudes with its thicker end through an opening 8 into the annular chamber 3 in the magnet pot 1. On its thicker end, the tube 5 merges with an annular disk 6 with a rectangular cross section. One end 10 of the copper wire winding 4 is passed through the tube 5. The end 10 serves to connect the winding to an electrical power supply. It is understood that the magnet coil shown includes one further terminal for carrying current away, but this is not shown.

The winding 4 is formed of so-called baked enamel wire. This involves coated copper wire. The baked enamel assures an intrinsically stable connection of the winding 4.

The interstices in the winding 4, [like] i.e., the gaps between the winding 4 and the magnet pot 1, are filled with a potting composition 7. The potting composition is introduced, as indicated by an arrow 9, through an open end face of the annular chamber 3. The winding 4 is completely penetrated and surrounded by the potting composition 7.

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Compared to conventional versions, water or fuel cannot penetrate the coil from either the outside or the inside and destroy the enamel insulation by way of hydrolysis, oxidation and rust.

The foregoing relates to a preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention, it being understood that other variants and embodiments thereof are possible within the spirit and scope of the invention, the latter being defined by the appended claims.

Page 11, abstract of the disclosure:

Abstract of the Disclosure

The invention relates to a winding [(4)] that is received in a magnet pot [(1)]. [To improve the thermal coupling of the winding to its surroundings, t]The winding [(4)] is formed of a wire, in particular baked enamel wire, which is provided with a coating that causes the winding [(4)] to hold together[.] In producing the magnet coil, [A method for producing a magnet coil according to the invention is characterized in that] the winding [(4)] is inserted into the magnet pot [(1)] and then potted with a low-viscosity potting material [(7)].

[Fig. 1]